

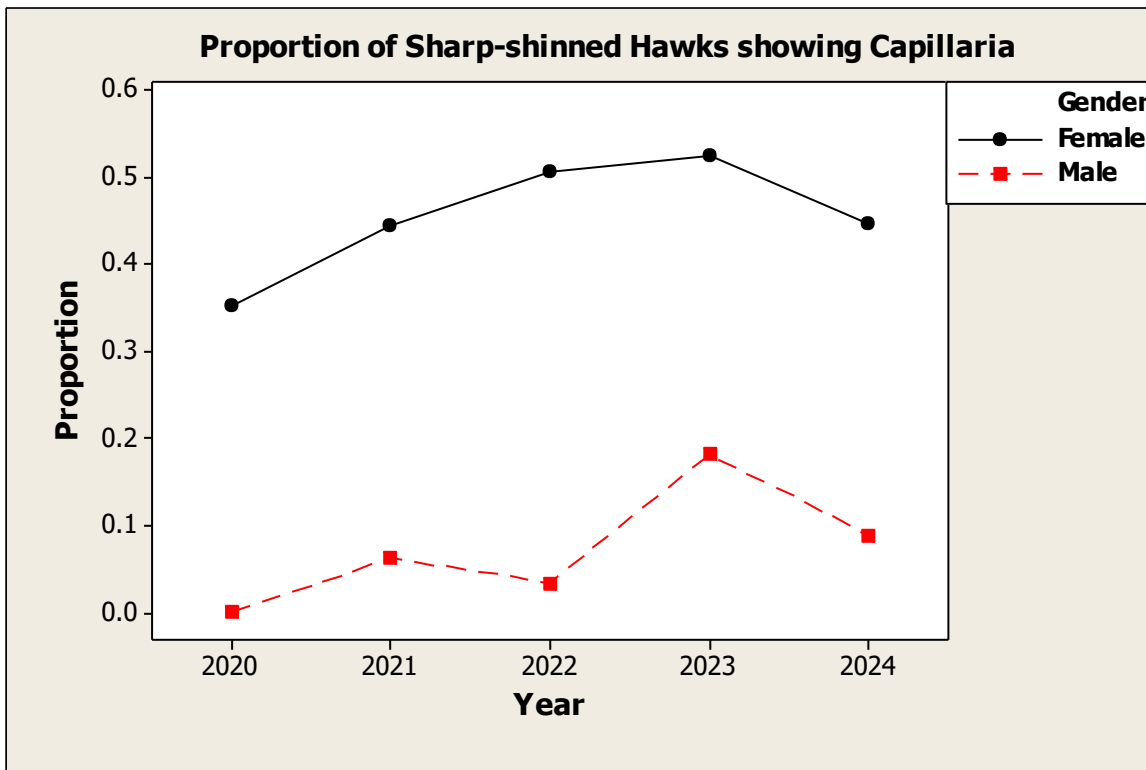
Summary Data on Sharp-shinned Hawks for the Springs 2020 - 2024
 Braddock Bay Raptor Research
 David Mathiason, Mar 2025

The data used for this summary are all sharp-shinned hawks for which a capillaria score was assigned. Over that five-season period, we trapped, banded, and recorded capillaria scores for 1063 sharp-shinned hawks. The data are tabled below and are broken down by gender.

Past data has shown that capillaria infections are observed in a much higher proportion of females than males and that difference continues. The table and graph below show that individually for each of the five seasons. The observed rates declined for both males and females in 2024. Any year-to-year inconsistency in trends is shown without explanation (because we don't have one) though variation in weather and its impact on trapping success is likely a primary factor.

Table 1 and Graph 1: Proportion Observed with Capillaria, by Year and Gender

Capillaria Observed?		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Females	Yes	41 (35%)	80 (44%)	95 (51%)	115 (53%)	89 (45%)
	No	75 (65%)	100 (56%)	92 (49%)	104 (47%)	110 (55%)
Males	Yes	0 (0%)	1(6%)	2 (3%)	4 (18%)	5 (9%)
	No	9 (100%)	15 (94%)	57 (97%)	18 (82%)	51 (91%)



From this point on, we will only look at females.

The table and graph below show the difference in rate of observed infection between young (SY) and older (ASY) birds across the three years. For these displays, birds that were aged as TY or ATY were grouped together within the ASY class.

Table 2 and Graph 2: Proportion of Females with Capillaria, by Year and Age

Capillaria Observed?		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
SY (young)	Yes	27 (34%)	71 (55%)	62 (53%)	75 (57%)	61 (60%)
	No	52 (66%)	57 (44%)	54 (47%)	57 (43%)	62 (50%)
	Total	79	128	116	132	123
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ASY (adult)	Yes	14 (38%)	9 (17%)	33 (46%)	40 (46%)	28 (37%)
	No	23 (62%)	43 (83%)	38 (54%)	47 (54%)	48 (63%)
	Total	37	52	71	87	76

